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first 6 months of
1906 was

5,848

VOL. IX NO. 276.

PENSACOLA FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1906.

PRICE 5 CENTS

SHAW PLEADS FOR TRADE EXTENSIONS

Says We Can't Get South
American Trade Except
by Encouraging
Shipping.

Ship Subsidy Only Means By
Which We Can Reach
Those Markets.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
AND WILLIAM J. BRYAN WERE
CHIEF ATTRACTIONS AT TRANS-
MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS YES-
TERDAY.

By Associated Press.
Kansas City, Nov. 22.—Secretary of
the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and Wil-
liam J. Bryan had the lion's share of
the attention to-day among the long
list of speakers at the three sessions
of the Trans-Mississippi congress.
Secretary Shaw spoke particularly for
a wider foreign market for American
goods. Mr. Bryan, whose subject
principally concerned the commercial
interests of the Mississippi valley re-
gion, was the sole speaker at the
evening session.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, speaking
at the annual session of the Trans-
Mississippi Commercial Congress, to-
day, said in part:
"The eighteenth century and the first
half of the nineteenth witnessed the
world's greatest conflicts for the ex-
tension of territory. That the first
half of the twentieth century will wit-
ness the world's greatest conflicts for
the extension of trade is already ap-
parent and only the thoughtless fail
to observe."

To the better understanding of our
relation to the world commerce, a
brief review of our achievements and
an invoice of our commercial posses-
sions are necessary. The first seven-
ty-five years of our existence was
largely occupied in determining which
was the proper expression, "these
United States," or "this United
States." The case was tried and the
court of last resort rendered its de-
cree at Appomattox setting for all
time the question that the United
States is "one and inseparable."

Following the determination of this
all-important question came the prob-
lem of internal improvements and the
development of our natural resources.
We now produce more agricultural
products than any country on the
map; our mines yield silver literally
by the trainload, and gold by the car-
load; ships built in American yards
and of American material unload
more iron ore on the shores of a sin-
gle commonwealth than any other
country produces; we cut from our
forests a hundred million feet of lum-
ber every day of the calendar year;
our shops and factories turn out as
much in finished products as those of
England, Germany, and France
combined, and we pay out in wages
perhaps quite as much as all
the rest of the world. Our rail-
way system is the largest, the most
complete, and our freight rates are
the cheapest; our coastwise trade the
most extensive, the most rapid, the
most efficient, and its rate the lowest
of all the nations under heaven. One-
seventh of the world's international
trade originates with us, and one-tenth
of its way to our ports for ultimate
distribution. While the people of 80
nations sell internationally twelve bil-
lion dollars' worth of merchandise
per annum, the people of the United
States sell the one to the other more
than twice that much. We hold in
our vaults 22 per cent of the world's
supply of gold, and have in actual use
more than one-fifth of the world's cir-
culating medium. These achieve-
ments make us dizzy—these posses-
sions dazzle.

France and Germany and France con-
sume approximately 80 per cent of
their output of manufactured goods.
They each search the world with
ships trying their own flags to find
markets for 20 per cent of surplus.
The manufacture as much as these
three countries combined, consume
approximately 95 per cent of it all and
leave the world to come after our
surplus of 5 per cent. In the near
future this surplus will be larger, and
the world may then fall to come after
it.

The last half of the nineteenth cen-
tury was occupied in developing our
natural resources and in creating our
home market. Within the
last decade our monetary system has
been the subject of direct and affirma-
tive legislation and special legislative
attention has been given to our do-
mestic commerce. Unequaled pros-
perity made possible the accumula-
tion of great wealth and invited ag-
gression on the part of corporate
capital. This, also, has been made
the subject of special and affirmative
legislation, and the enforcement of
precedent manner, the attention of
the government. The next step, in
my judgment, must be the develop-
ment of new markets. Our present
customers will not accept surplus
manufactures when multiplied, as they
will be, by five, and perhaps by
ten.

Where shall these new markets be
found? The answer is easy, for there
are but few places possible. South
America and South Africa import
\$100,000,000 per annum, to which the
United States contributes a paltry 12

In Fierce Gridiron Battle Vanderbilt Defeats Carlisle By Score of 4 to 0

Nashville, Nov. 22.—In a fierce gridiron battle to-day Vanderbilt defeated the Indians from Carlisle, four to nothing. At the close of the first half, Blake for Vanderbilt made a goal from the seven-
teen yard line which was the only score of the game. Four times, Mount Pleasant, for the Indians, tried to drop goal from the field, but failed. Early in the game the Indians carried the ball to Van-
derbilt's three yard line, but there the locals held them. After this the play was largely in Indian territory.

STATE RESTS IN CHRISTMAS TRIAL

PRESIDENT SAILS FOR HOME

Left Ponce Early Yesterday
Morning For Hampton
Roads.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The naval de-
partment is advised that the battle-
ship Louisiana with President Roose-
velt aboard sailed from Ponce early
to-day for Hampton Roads.

per cent. Oriental countries import
a thousand millions, to which the
United States contributes only 10 per
cent. Our manufacturing competitors
know where these countries lie. They
have learned their languages, have
studied their desires as well as their
needs, and for years have prosecuted
a well-planned and well-executed cam-
paign for their commercial invasion,
and with the aid of large merchant
marine they have been very success-
ful. We scarcely know where these
countries are located on the map. We
do not understand their languages,
their habits, their needs, or their de-
sires, and we send them, all combined,
less than one hundred and fifty mil-
lions of our more than thirteen bil-
lions of manufactures, and this pitia-
ble we send in foreign bottoms and
beneath alien flags.

We are told that if we will import
more we will have no difficulty in ex-
porting any and all possible surplus.
Last year we imported \$15.50 per
capita, but this liberal importation
inequally in amount helped in
no perceptible degree to increase our
exports. We bought of Brazil, for
instance, half she had to sell, while
Brazil sent to us for 11 per cent of her
imports. I do not blame Brazil. Bra-
zil, like other countries without ships
or international merchants, buys that
which is brought to her doors. Our
ships never enter her ports. She
never sees our flag. Our consular
reports are filled with information to
the effect that no South American
country has more than heard of the
United States as a commercial coun-
try.

We buy of tropical and subtropical
products a million dollars per day
more than we sell in tropical and sub-
tropical countries. We sell to Europe
a million and a half a day more than
we buy from Europe. These facts af-
ford a complete answer to the claim
that if we will import more of
that we will purchase more will have
however large it may become. We
sell nearly half our present surplus to
the United Kingdom, but in buying
we select from what is offered that
which pleases us best, regardless of
its origin.

Argentina has just subsidized a line
of steamers with which to market her
surplus rather than to send it under
foreign flags in competition with her
neighbors. Where does she send
these ships? To Europe, of course,
for of Europe only has she heard in
a commercial way.

If this country ever develops inter-
national merchants it will accomplish
it by granting them encouragement,
not alone by dredging harbors and
deepening channels, but by insuring
them a merchant marine in which to
carry, under the most favorable ter-
ms, the products of our farms, our
mines, our forests, and our factories.
And without international merchants
sustained by a merchant marine we
will never put these products into the
ports of countries unable to maintain
merchant ships with which to come
to the purchase of the right of way,
and \$200,000,000 additional in the con-
struction of an Isthmian canal, \$200,
000,000 spent in the last decade on the
revenue cutter service, largely for the
protection of shipping, are all wise
appropriations. A fraction of this
amount would give us what we once
had—a merchant marine—and insure
us international merchants and the
products of our ever-increasing labor
would then be carried where the United
States as a commercial country is
now unknown.

Defense Begins By Impeach- ing State Witnesses.

Records Introduced.

COURT HOLDING THREE SES-
SIONS DAILY—MUCH PROGRESS
MADE AND INTEREST IN-
CREASES.

Special to The Journal.
Marianna, Nov. 22.—Interest con-
tinues at fever heat here in the
Christmas murder trial. The sessions
to-day have been largely attended.
The new court house not being com-
pleted court is being held in a hall
over a store, and is lighted only by
small lamps on tables, where counsel
are engaged with the mass of evidence
in the shape of maps, diagrams, cloth-
ing, etc. It certainly presents a
weird scene. In a circle outside the
bar appear the faces of scores of la-
dies intent on hearing every word
that falls from the lips of the wit-
nesses. The rainbow hues of the fall
millinery—delicate colors of feather
boas, chiffons, and flowers—lending
an unwelcome air to the usual sedate
and sober atmosphere of the court
room.

At the session of court last night
Allen Burns, W. E. B. Smith, and
Sheriff H. H. Lewis were put on the
stand and testified to conversations
they had with Christmas in the jail
immediately after the finding of the
blood-stained shirt.

Burns testified that he asked Christ-
mas what he had done with the over-
alls, etc., when he put the blood-
stained shirt between the ceiling and
floor, and that Christmas answered "I
didn't put anything else there." W.
E. B. Smith corroborated this state-
ment, but Sheriff Lewis was not pos-
itive about hearing him say "anything
else."

All three of these witnesses testi-
fied that when Christmas was first
asked about the shirt that he denied
that he owned it, but that he imme-
diately afterwards admitted that it was
his. Defendant told witness that he
got blood stains on the shirt while he
was cutting a hog. Witness asked
defendant who brought him the hog
and he replied "a man."

Judge McKinnon testified that he
asked Christmas if the hog was
brought to him by one of the accus-
ed in jail (meaning John and Jasper Jus-
tice), at that time held for the mur-
der) and defendant replied "No."

When asked who it was, Christmas
said he preferred not to tell just then
but would tell later.

Shortly before nine o'clock the
state rested its case and counsel for
defense asked for an adjournment in
order to enable them to arrange the
order in which they would need their
witnesses. Court adjourned for the
night.

Morning Session.
On the convening of court this
morning W. H. Watson, of counsel for
defense, made a statement to the jury
outlining the theory of the defense.
Mr. Watson briefly rehearsed the con-
tentions of the state and what it
sought to prove and asked the jury
to recall the statements of the vari-
ous witnesses wherein they conflict-
ed as to time and place of seeing the
horse alleged to belong to Christmas.
That this horse was alleged to have
been seen in one place hitched to a
buggy, and at another place by dif-
ferent witness further down the same
road in the direction he was proceed-
ing not ten or fifteen minutes earlier,
without a vehicle, but with a rider on
his back.

Maps and diagrams were again pro-
duced and witnesses for defense were
interrogated chiefly with a view of im-
peaching the state's witnesses.

Impeaching Witnesses.
Dr. Booth was called to the stand
and questioned as to the testimony
taken by him as a member of the cor-
oner's jury wherein it was stated that
Jack Boone had testified that he came
to Campbellton early Wednesday
morning; tracked a buggy there, and
down to the public well. Dr. Booth
testified that before the coroner's jury
Boone had said that he had tracked a
buggy to Campbellton, about Callo-
way's stables and that it had there
turned off on a grassy slope before
getting to the well.

On cross examination Dr. Booth
(Continued on Page Four.)

Victims of Accident Were
All Steerage Passengers
and Sailors.

Shock of the Collision Was
Terrific and Created
Great Panic.

BOTH STEAMERS RETURN TO
PORT FOR REPAIRS—RESPO-
NSIBILITY NOT FIXED BUT CLAIM
WILHELM DER GROSSE DID
NOT REGARD SIGNALS.

By Associated Press.
Cherbourg, Nov. 22.—As a result of
the collision of the big liners Kaiser
Wilhelm der Grosse and the Orinoco
in the English channel last night,
thirteen steerage passengers and sail-
ors were killed, each vessel was se-
riously damaged and the two steam-
ers have returned to port for repairs.
The shock of the collision was terrific
and created a panic on board each
ship. Order was quickly restored, but
not before a small boat lowered from
the Orinoco had been swamped by the
efforts of the fear-stricken passengers
to crowd into it.

The responsibility for the accident
has not been fixed, but it is charged
that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
did not regard the signals from the
English ship. Small boats which put
out from Cherbourg succeeded in re-
cuing some of the sailors and passen-
gers who were struggling in the waves.

PARENTS SELL DAUGHTERS

Famine Drives Russian Peas-
ants to Sell Girls Into
Slavery.

By Associated Press.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—Reports
from the famine districts of Russia
show that the distress is steadily grow-
ing acute, the peasants in the govern-
ment kasan are driven to desperation
and are selling their daughters into
slavery to the Mohammedans of Cas-
casus. The girls sold are from twelve
to seventeen years old and bring from
fifty to seventy-five dollars.

MR. FAIRBANKS WAS PLEASED

Is Greatly Impressed With
Florida Resources at
Tampa Fair.

By Associated Press.
Tampa, Fla., Nov. 22.—Vice Pres-
ident and Mrs. Fairbanks were to-day
the guests of the people of Florida at
the state fair. The vice president de-
livered two brief speeches during the
day, which were frequently inter-
rupted by cheers. In the afternoon he
made a tour of the exhibits and ex-
pressed great satisfaction with the
various resources of the state. To-
night he was entertained at dinner by
friends.

WOMAN SHOTS THREE MEN

Miss Ophelia Snyder Creates
Sensation On Mad-
ison Avenue.

By Associated Press.
New York, Nov. 22.—A well dressed
woman, said to be Miss Ophelia Syn-
der, to-day shot and wounded Dr. Fred
Berthoff, probably fatally, Otto Droege,
a third man, not known. The body
of the third man, name not known, the
shooting occurred at the corner of
Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue
this afternoon. Miss Snyder meant to
kill Dr. Berthoff and had been follow-
ing him for several days. She said:
"I brought some ideas from Paris and
he stole them."

REESE FLAYS DEFENSE IN PEONAGE CASES

DISCHARGE OF NEGROES

President's Order Is Being
Executed and Troops
Are Dismissed.

Fort Reno, Nov. 22.—The discharge
of the members of the twenty-fifth in-
fantry was resumed to-day, half a
company of negro soldiers being dis-
charged. Two companies yet remain to
be dismissed.

Committee to Care for Them.
New York, Nov. 22.—The three
companies of negro troops discharged
from the army by order of the presi-
dent will be taken to Chicago, Phila-
delphia and New York according to
the plan. The former soldiers will be
clothed and cared for by the commit-
tee selected for that purpose, and the
plans are so arranged that any citi-
zen interested in the case, who de-
sires to hear the soldiers' side, may
have access to the men.

No Action Considered.
Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary
Taft said he had not considered any
action by congress in relation to the
discharged negro troops who "shot out
gun" Brownsville.

COURT TO PASS ON THE RULING

Question of Railroad Trans-
portation to Newspapers
in Exchange for Ad-
vertising.

By Associated Press.
Chicago, Nov. 22.—The federal su-
preme court will be asked to pass on
the question of whether a railroad can
issue transportation in exchange for
advertising in newspapers. A test
case will be made by the Monon Rail-
road in Illinois, or another opportunity
will be given the interstate commerce
commission to have the courts pass
upon their ruling that nothing but
money can lawfully be received or ac-
cepted in payment for transportation.

GREAT FIGURE OF REVOLUTION

Body of Jas. Wilson Is
Placed In Historic Bu-
rial Ground.

By Associated Press.
Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—In the pres-
ence of distinguished company, in-
cluding members of President Roose-
velt's cabinet, justices of the federal
supreme court, the governor of Pen-
sylvania, and other citizens, the body
of James Wilson, one of the great fig-
ures of the American revolution,
which lay in a North Carolina grave
over a hundred years, was to-day
placed by the side of that of his wife
in the burial ground of historic Christ
church. The ceremonies were simple
but impressive. The body of the great
patriot was disinterred from the grave
at Edenton, N. C., Tuesday, and con-
veyed to this city on the Gunboat
Dubuque. Prior to the services the
remains lay in state in the Declara-
tion room of Independence Hall where
thousands filed past. Justices Fuller,
Day, Holmes and White of the federal
court, of which Wilson was one of the
first members, acted as honorary pal-
bearers.

COTTON OPERATIVES VOTE TO STRIKE

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 22.—Five
unions of the Cotton Mill Operatives
at a special meeting to-day voted by
large majorities to reject the offer of
five per cent increase in wages and to
go out on a strike Monday unless
their demand for a ten per cent in-
crease was granted.

SHIP AND CREW LOST ON SUPERIOR

By Associated Press.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.—A special
report from Marquette says that the steamer
Panama has been found wrecked on
Mineral Reef Point, Lake Superior,
and that the crew has probably per-
ished.



ROBERT GALLAGHER
Woods superintendent for the Jack-
son Lumber Co., who is one of the
central figures in the peonage cases
now in the federal court.

AMBASSADORS MAKE SPEECHES

Representatives From Ger-
man and British Govern-
ments at N. Y. Cham-
ber Commerce.

By Associated Press.
New York, Nov. 22.—Ambassadors
of two world's powers to the United
States spoke at the annual banquet of
the New York Chamber of Commerce
to-night, Baron Speck Von Sternberg,
of Germany, and Sir Henry Mortimer
Dunand, representing the British gov-
ernment. Another speech of note was
that of Senator Elkins, of West Vir-
ginia, who took pains to refute the
charges which have been made recent-
ly against the higher branches of con-
gress.

In closing his speech, Baron Stern-
berg said:
"Results alone count in these days.
As a representative of my country I
consider it more than a pleasure and
privilege to avail myself of this and
similar opportunities to interpret to
the people to whose government I
have the honor to be accredited what
I believe with all my heart to be the
friendly feelings cherished by the
German Emperor and his people for
your president and you, his people.
Nor would I perform but my half duty
were I not equally endeavoring to en-
able my people to see and feel as you
and your fellow countrymen on so
many occasions have made me see
and feel the good will felt by the peo-
ple of the United States for Germany
and her people."

"Let us hope that the great bless-
ings which George Washington and
Frederick the Great brought to their
countries by a wise and farsighted
treaty and which have been so
strengthened by the characters and
policies of Theodore Roosevelt and
William the Second may be continued
and renewed with and through the
years."

WOMAN IN CASE MAY APPEAR

Trial of Great Italian Tenor
Will Come Up Again
This Morning.

By Associated Press.
New York, Nov. 22.—Hannah Gra-
ham, the woman who caused the ar-
rest of Enrico Caruso, on a charge
of annoying and mistreating her in
the Monkey House, at Central Park
Friday, may appear in police court
tomorrow to press the charges against
him. Just before court adjourned to-
day Deputy Police Commissioner Mat-
hot, who was conducting the case for
the prosecution, said there was only
one more witness to be heard. To-
day was not without its sensational
happenings. Caruso was questioned
closely concerning his last four years
spent in this country. The little
court room was again packed and Ca-
ruso's countrymen greeted him with
cheers.

Says Government Has Pro-
ved Peonage Did Exist
in Lumber Camp.

W. A. Blount, Jr., Will Make
Opening Argument for
Defense To-day.

IT IS BELIEVED CASE WILL GO TO
JURY TO-NIGHT AND VERDICT
MAY BE RENDERED SATURDAY
—WITNESSES IN REBUTTAL
YESTERDAY.

BY BEN H. THOMAS.
With the hearing of nine witnesses
in rebuttal yesterday, two on behalf
of defense and seven on behalf of the
government, the testimony in the case
against W. S. Harlan et al, charged
with conspiracy to commit peonage, in
the United States court, was conclu-
ded, and the summing up of the evi-
dence was commenced by Assistant
District Attorney R. Pope Reese, who
began his argument at 3:30 p. m., and
continued until court adjourned for
the day, when he concluded his re-
marks. To-morrow the first argu-
ment for the defense will be made by
W. A. Blount, Jr., who will address the
jury immediately after the opening of
the court.

All of the witnesses heard at yes-
terday's sessions were in rebuttal of
evidence that had been adduced upon
the day previous. Dr. W. A. J. Pol-
lock testified that the wound upon the
leg of Jarmans, the Bulgarian, was
probably due to bruises which could
have been caused by his being beaten.
Louis Docks and Nathan Scott testi-
fied that they had seen the Bulgarian
whipped by Gallagher at the camp and
A. C. Kemp, who resides near Laurel
Hill, swore to a beating he had seen
a man receive at one of the camps of
the Jackson Lumber Company, at
which time "Big Harry" held the man
while the punishment was inflicted. A
gentleman named Barganier, of Crest-
view, testified that Hilton, when at
Crestview with Laninger, had stated
in his presence that he, Hilton, had
a right to arrest him as he owed the
company some money. The other
testimony adduced was comparatively
unimportant.

Mr. Reese, in the opening argu-
ment for the government, stated emphat-
ically that the government had amply
proven its case against the defendants
Harlan, Hilton and Huggins and that
the acts charged against the men had
not been controverted or even denied
that evidence had been adduced to
show that one man, at least, was
"strapped like a hog about to be
slaughtered," and that condition of
peonage existed at the camps of the
company there could be not the slight-
est doubt. One of the worst features
of the case, said Mr. Reese, was the
fact that a body of armed men had
crossed the line into Florida for the
purpose of capturing a man and tak-
ing him back by force to work out a
debt, and another important matter
was the documentary evidence which
showed conclusively, to his mind, that
Manager Harlan was thoroughly fami-
liar with the condition of peonage
which the government had proved to
exist.

Mr. Reese went at length into the
question of perjury and charged that
every man who had sworn that no
beatings had been administered at the
camps of the Jackson Lumber Co.,
had been guilty of perjury, as were
those who testified that no guns were
carried by the bosses at the camp, as
both of the assertions had been abso-
lutely refuted by witnesses whose tes-
timony had not and could not be im-
peached.

The stories told on the witness
stand, Mr. Reese stated, were most
improbable and very conflicting; not
only flimsy but extremely ridiculous,
and of the fact that Hilton had de-
liberately perjured himself on the
stand there could be no doubt.

In concluding his address Mr. Reese
said there was no doubt whatever
about the guilt of the defendants; that
such a condition as had been discov-
ered threatened the very foundation of
the government. If such conditions were
allowed to exist there would be no use
for the courts and the jails might as
well be torn to the ground and razed.

The detail of the proceedings yes-
terday is as follows:

Morning Session.
The first witness called, in rebut-
tal of the evidence offered by defense
at Wednesday's sessions of the court
was Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, who was ex-
amined by District Attorney Shep-
pard. Dr. Pollock stated that he was
employed as United States prison phy-
sician, that he was called to treat one
Manuel Jordmans. He found Jord-
mans very much emaciated and in bad
condition; he was suffering from fever
due, probably, to the condition of his
leg. The leg was badly swollen and
inflamed from the knee to the base
of the toes, causing the patient much
pain. In the opinion of Dr. Pollock
the condition of Jordmans' leg was due
to a bruise. Within 24 hours after the
injury was dressed the fever abated.

(Continued on Second Page.)